ICSG(I)/3/Add.1
11 June 1992

ENGLISH
Original: ENGLISH/FRENCH

INTERNATIONAL COPPER STUDY GROUP
Inaugural Meeting
Geneva, 22 June 1992
Item 10 of the provisional agenda

LOCATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE GROUP

Addendum

Note by the UNCTAD secretariat

The Secretary-General of UNCTAD has received the following communication from H.E. Mr. Zózimo da Silva, Permanent Representative of Portugal:

> "Further to the letter sent to you on 13 May 1992 by the Director of the Geneva Liaison Office of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, informing you that the Community and its member States had agreed to propose the city of Lisbon, Portugal, as the location for the headquarters of the International Copper Study Group, I have the honour to transmit herewith a brochure setting out the conditions of this candidature.
>
> I should be grateful if you would be good enough to bring it to the attention of the other members of the Study Group".

Accordingly, the brochure outlining the offer of the European Community to host the headquarters of the International Copper Study Group in Lisbon, Portugal, is reproduced in the annex to this document.

GE.92-51206/4270H

1. INTRODUCTION

The International Copper Study Group is a forum of international cooperation aimed at assuring the exchange of information related to the international copper economy, which in turn will improve market transparency and examine the situation as a whole, analysing diverse questions which are of interest to the producer and consumer countries.

For these reasons, and after active participation at the business conferences, the European Community decided to join the International Copper Study Group and present its candidature for the headquarters to be located in Lisbon, hopeful of gaining the support of the other participating countries.

2. BASIS OF THE CANDIDATURE

The Community candidature is based, on the one hand, on the special interest of Portugal in the copper industry due to the known potentiality of the Iberian pyritous belt and the fact that the Neves Corvo mine is undergoing a phase of great expansion and dynamism after entering into production. On the other hand, the candidature is submitted in the conviction that Portugal, as a producing country and CEE member - the CEE being the principal area of consumption - is very well placed to facilitate international cooperation and a mechanism fundamental to the availability of information which will make the market more transparent and intensify dialogue between producers and consumers.

The European Community would very much like to see the headquarters of the International Copper Study Group located in Lisbon for the following reasons:

- Portugal is the major copper producer in the Community and the 16th in world terms, with an annual production of 160,000 tons in 1990, and is at the present time going through a phase of expansion. This fact contributed to a great surge in interest in the sector which was also supported by considerable investments, permitting the rapid growth of copper know-how and technology in Portugal.

- Portugal is also carrying out at this time a study for the installation of a copper smelter which, if materialized, will also contribute to the strengthening of its position in the first transformation area.

- Portugal is simultaneously a producer and a member of the principal group of world consumers, holding therefore a strategically important position and being able to play an important role in improving the dialogue between producers and consumers.

- Portugal is, for the time being, the only Community country participating in the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (ICCEC), as an observer member, and is therefore able to foresee the importance of accompanying and collaborating with the major producer-exporting countries in the international production policy, evaluation and commercialization of this raw material.

- Portugal does not host, at the present time, any international organism headquarters nor that of any commodity organization. Portugal defends the principle of decentralization as a way to avoid an excessive concentration of such universal organizations in a small number of countries.

- Portugal has adequate and modern substructures capable of responding to the necessities of the work of the Study Group.

- Finally, the geographic position of Portugal is central enough to facilitate the journeys of delegations coming not only from Europe, but also from Africa, America and Asia, thus contributing to a reduction of travel time and costs of such journeys.

3. CONDITIONS OF CANDIDATURE

3.1. Installations

3.1.1. Permanent installations

The Portuguese Government will make an estimated area of 250 m^2 available in a modern building, to be acquired by the Direcçao-Geral de Geologia e Minas (DGGM) of Portugal in an easily accessible locality in the centre of Lisbon, which can be rented for 4,000 dollars/month (600 contos), subject to an annual increase in accordance with the fixed commercial rental indexations.

The area referred to above will contain:

- a reception area;

- space, including divisions, for the installation of offices for 8 to 10 people, including secretaries;

- a room for holding meetings;

- filing and library space.

The rental price shall include:

- consumption of electricity;

- installations for telephones, fax, telex and computers;

- parking space for two vehicles;

- theft and fire insurance.

As the DGGM is the organism responsible for the extractive industry, it is favourably placed to help the Group in terms of technical documentary material, and therefore the installation in the same premises could prove to be extremely useful.

The DGGM could also make available, without any further costs except for those incurred in the use of interpretation services, a room for holding conferences (with a maximum of 50 participants) and which would offer cabins for interpretation in three languages.

3.1.2. Provisional installations

Until the acquisition of permanent installations, the Portuguese Government is willing to cooperate, without any cost to the Study Group, in finding adequate installations of an identical area in an easily accessible and central locality. The Portuguese Government is also prepared to bear the difference between a monthly rental and 5,000 dollars - a sum considered competitive with any alternative that the Group may find in another locality.

3.2. The advantages of being located in Lisbon

Finally, it must be said that Lisbon, as a site for the location of the Study Group headquarters, offers many advantages, of which the following are noteworthy:

- it is an attractive city;
- it is geographically central in relation to the other member countries;
- prices of hotels and food are competitive, which would result in reduced expenses for the delegates attending the meetings;
- modern and adequate substructures are capable of meeting the needs of the Study Group;
- excellent commercial and banking facilities;
- the possibility of recruiting qualified technicians with adequate knowledge of languages.

3.3. Headquarters agreement

The Portuguese Government is ready to negotiate an agreement with the Study Group for the headquarters along the lines of those already in existence, for example the one for the lead and zinc study group.

Comparative table of cost and duration of travel to Lisbon and Santiago, Chile

Country	Capital	Cost (dollars)				Duration	
		Lisbon		Santiago		Lisbon	Santiago
		Class Y	Class C	Class Y	Class C	hours	
Germany	Bonn	1 351	1 797	5 089	5 598	+/- 5	+/-20
Belgium	Brussels	1 343	1 469	5 713	6 295	+/- 2	+/-20
Chile	Santiago	3 159	3 477			+/-18	
China	Beijing*	3 102	3 412	3 048	3 854	+/-14.50	+/-33.30
Spain	Madrid	510		4 650	5 116	+/- 1	+/-15
United States of America	Washington	2 046	3 084	2 809	3 323	+/- 9.15	+/-12
Philippines	Manila	2 921	3 432	4 098	5 103	+/-24	+/-35
Finland	Helsinki	2 307		5 405	6 053	+/- 5	25
France	Paris	1 248		5 407	5 951	+/- 2.20	18.40
Greece	Athens	1 250		5 407		+/- 4.30	25
Netherlands	The Haque	1 376		5 553	6 228	3	19.15
Italy	Rome	1 307		4 971	5 628	3	16.45
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	1 343	1 469	5 686	6 295	2.45	22.45
Norway	Oslo	1 911		5 495	5 933	6.05	22.50
Peru	Lima*	3 088		621	715	23.40	3.15
Poland	Warsaw	1 046		3 260	3 650	7.05	22.55
Portugal	Lisbon			3 251	3 602		22.30
Austria	Vienna	1 829		5 180	5 809	4.50	22.20
Canada	Ottawa	2 559	2 788	3 803	4 387	10	16.57
Japan	Tokyo	3 941	5 102	5 349		17	26.05
United Kingdom	London	831		4 449	6 498	2.40	20.55
Ireland	Dublin	1 240		5 387	6 840	5.20	23.45
Turkey	Ankara	1 239		5 301	5 830	11.35	26.15
Ex-USSR	Moscow	2 440		7 070		8.25	29.23
Zambia	Lusaka*	3 212	3 694	3 146	3 622	18	
Zaire	Kinshasa	2 660	3 027	3 843	4 421	12	

* Cost higher to Lisbon.